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directly from the fields to threshing centers operated under the supervision of agents of the Ministry of Agriculture (Paruosu Ministerija). There are offices of the Agriculture Ministry in every raion town. After the grain is threshed, the Ministry agents determine what proportion must be taken to the government warehouses and what can be given to the kolkhoz for payment of the workers. The agent of the Ministry generally allots to the kolkhoz only enough grain to supply the worker, who has been working the entire year, with grain for eight or nine months. The worker then must buy the rest on the market, paying from 150 to 250 rubles a centner for grain which the government, in taking it away from the kolkhoz, paid for at the rate of 5 rubles per centner. The intent of this policy seems to be to keep the farmer in ever-increasing debt in order to tie him down to the kolkhoz more effectively.

4. Both in the fall and spring, large stretches of soil are left unplowed, because the old, newly painted tractors brought to the machine tractor stations from Russia are under repair more frequently than in use. Since the raions do not have any spare parts, these must be ordered from Minsk or Vilnius, and it generally takes about half a year for parts to arrive from there. Tractor operators frequently must cast worn or broken parts themselves. It does not pay to send the tractors to the general tractor factory in Minsk or to the Vilnius repair factory, since they return from there only after a year or a year and a half.
5. The work of plowing is also hampered by the uneven distribution of fuel. Such fuel is received through the raion Apkom; but, since the amount distributed at the official price is very small, two-thirds of all fuel, including that used by the machine tractor stations, must be purchased at the commercial price, which is higher.
6. Assigned to the larger kolkhozy and sovkhoby are five or six well-armed istrebitali (locally known as stribai), whose duty it is to guard government property from the partisans.
7. Every year about the month of May, everyone has to sign for a loan to the government in the amount of one month's wages. This signing of loans has been in force since 1940, but until now there has been no talk of repayment. It is said that the loans will be repaid "after America's fascism has been destroyed." As the kolkhoz workers do not have anything, bargaining between them and the loan collectors sometimes lasts for weeks. Everyone must sign for a loan and for not less than 100 rubles. Anyone who does not sign is denounced as a traitor and an enemy of the country and, so argue the loan collectors, cannot be allowed to live freely.
8. The forests of Lithuania are being very rapidly destroyed. In the area around Klaipeda, near Viesville, not only have the trees been cut but the bushes uprooted. All kolkhoz workers must participate in the cutting of the forests. Anyone who does not fulfill his quota receives no fuel. The quota which has been cut is either exported raw or processed into lumber and sent to Russia. The Kaunas Building Trust is manufacturing barracks which are being sent to the Volga Canal construction site. In carrying out the forestry work, signs are posted saying: "We are fulfilling the Five-Year Plan for forest cutting. Long live Lithuania's forests." If the destruction of the forests is carried on in the present form, in a few years there will be no Lithuanian forests. It should be noted that there are many factories which use wood instead of coal for fuel. For example, the Radviliskis (55-49N, 23-33E) Glass Factory daily burns up 87 cu. m. of wood, which the farmers must bring in from 40 to 50 kilometers away.

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